BENATOR TURPIE SAYS THEY CAN BE RAISED WITHOUT BONDS.

NOTABLE SPEECH

FOUR MEANS BY WHICH MR. TURPIE WOULD RAISE MONEY.

Tax on Corporations, Inheritance Tax, Coinage of Silver Seigniorage and lasue of Greenbacks-Proposed Penalties Modified.

WASHINGTON, May 18.-The feature of to-day's session of the senate was the speech of Mr. Turple, Democrat, of Indiana, upon the war revenue measure. He strongly contended that a bond issue was unnecessary; that all the funds required for the prosecution of the war could be raised through the proposed inheritance tax, by the tax on corporations, by the colnage of the ailver seigniorage and by the issue of legal tender notes. These four means of obtaining money would yield to the government during the next year, he maintained estimated sum necessary for the conduc of the war. The speech was characteristically beautiful in diction, and close and forceful in reasoning. Senators on sides of the chamber gave it undivided at-

Considerable progress was made in the reading of the bill, which included, naturally, the consideration of the amendments proposed by the committee. Through the influence of Mr. Gorman, Democrat, of Maryland, the imprisonment penalty was stricken out of some of the sections relating to violations of the stamp law.

After an extended debate, part of which occurred in secret legislative session, the conference report on the bill suspending certain parts of the existing law relating to the purchase of supplies by the war de-partment was adopted. The bill permitting officers of the regular army to accept staff appointments in the volunteer army without losing their rank or place in the regu-

lar service was passed.

Mr. Turple in addressing the senate, said that the deficiencies were deficiencies only in method. There was no difference as to the purpose of supplying all the means and men to the government to carry on the war. It is very easy, he continued, to say that the country is at war and that the congress must supply the money for its conduct; but this is not the language

Mr. Turple said that the pending bill carried a provision for a basketful of cer-tificates of indebtedness in order to meet the deficiencies caused by the Dingley law. The Democrats had been sharply criticised because of the monthly deficit of the so-called Wilson law, but the Dingley law was showing singular deficits without crit-icism. Now, Mr. Turple said, it was pro-posed, in the pending war measure, to take care of all the Dingley law deficits with the certificates of indebtedness.

After referring to the work of the finance committee upon the present bill, Mr. Tur ple said that the secretaries of war and event, that it had been accomplished once before by Great Britain, this country furmishing the base of supplies, much of the money and many of the men, the government ought to be well informed as to the

With these points well in hand, the ques-tion presented to congress was how the necessary money should be raised. The committee was agreed that \$150,000,000 hould be raised by taxation and the remaining sum, from \$120,000,000 to \$150,000,000,

Mr. Turple thought the tax on su on was one of the best features of the bill. He said it was a tax on accumulation tax on consumption. He hoped the inherittax would be retained in the bill, so that accumulation as well as consumption ild bear its burdens of the war.

Mr. Turple strongly urged the propo tax on corporations. He estimated this tax would yield \$100,000,000, and that the inheritance provision would produce \$50,000,maining \$150,000,000 necessary could be the coinage of the silver seignlorage and the issue of legal tender notes. said, had deemed it wise to propose the coinage of the seignlorage in deference to the wishes of the 15,000,000 who, in the last national campaign, had made evident their desire for such coinage.

section of the bill providing for the issue of greenbacks was proposed by the of the committee as a substitute for the bond section of the bill as it came ple said, the Democratic policy of the free relegated to the hustings and to the arbit-He argued at length in favor of the issue



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

Is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the Call-PORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has illions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives. as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauscate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

the Company -

of greenbacks, legal tender notes, declar ing that the policy of their issue was al-most an ideal one for the raising of money or such an emergency as now confronted this government.

"It is," said he, "the most patriotic and least expensive scheme of securing money in a time like this known to man." The natural sequence of the issue of bonds, he believed, was a tax on consump tion, for, under the system of taxing con

and breathes has to pay the taxes, with no reference to his ability to pay. Mr. Turple referred at some length to the remarkable experience of France, whose ple themselves had carried the enormouoan to the government made necessary by the Franco-German war. The example France, he thought, ought to be followed

sumption, every person who eats, drinks

by this country. Referring to the proposed issue of bonds Mr. Turple said that its promoters had put it as a rider on this bill in order to place congress in durance. No man could excel him in desire to bring the war to an honorable and auspicious conclusion, but he deprecated the administration's resort to a bond issue, "at a time, too, when

Mr. Gorman suggested that the penalty for failure to affix the stamp to any drug or medicine, perfumery, etc., was too severe. The bill, as it passed the house, pro vided a penalty of \$100, but the senate of mittee had changed this so as to make the offense a misdemeanor punishable by for not exceeding six months. Mr. Gorman urged the restoration of the house pro-

out the maximum fine, leaving it to the discretion of the courts to make it less than \$100. The provision was also changed so as to provide that the offense should be nade to appear to have been intentional. Mr. Gorman then moved to strike out the lause providing for imprisonment. Mr. Gorman said the penalty was too severe, and would result in dragging people into courts and enriching the court officials at the expense of the people generally.

Messrs. Gray, Mills and Cullom also sup-ported the motion and Messrs. Aldrich, Jones, of Arkansas: Chilton, White and Cockrell opposed it. The amendment was rejected, 25 to 27.

Mr. Gorman asked the senate to return to section 5 of the bill providing that any erson willfully evading the requirem place revenue stamps upon any legal document or taxed paper of any kind, should be fined not more than \$500 or imprisonment not more than six months, or both. He moved that the fine be fixed at \$100 instead of \$500. The motion was agreed to, 30 to 16. On Mr. Gorman's motion the imprison-

ment clauses were stricken out of sections 8 and 9 providing for the use of revenue stamps. The senate refused to strike out which provides for the affixing of stamps

In section 15 of the bill the stamp taxes provided for were made effective on the "first day of June." This was amended so as to read the "fifteenth day of June." The bill was then laid aside for the executive session, and at 5:15 p. m. ad-

BARRED FROM MISSOURI. Superintendent Orear Refuses to Issue a License to Woodmen

of the World. JEFFERSON CITY, MO., May 18 .- (Special.) State Superintendent of Insurance Orear to-day refused to license the Woodmen of the World, of Omaha, Neb., to do a fraternal and beneficiary insurance business in Missouri for 1898. The refusal was \$270,000,000 to prosecute the war during the next year. He thought that, inasmuch as the conquest of Cuba was not a new war event, that it had been accomplished war ance law. C. J. Book to the constitution and by-laws of the company do not give it a representative of government as required by section 1 of the fraternal insurvent, that it had been accomplished. on the ground that the constitution the company, and the constitution is so constructed as to prevent his being re-moved from his position, so that he practically holds for life. It requires ten of other president, and, besides, Root is member of the board and has the appointment of a physician, who is also a member of the board. The constitution cannot be amended without the unanimous consent be amended without the unanimous com-of the entire board of directors. This comof the entire board of directors. This company was licensed last summer for the year 1897, but was notified that this feature was objectionable and that it must be removed by March 1, 1898, or the company would be refused a license to conduct its business longer in Missouri. The directors refused to amend the constitution as required by Superintendent Orear, and upon an opinion of Attorney General Crow, the license was refused for 1898. The opinion of the supreme court yesterday in the case of the supreme lodge of the Fraternal Union of America vs. Orear, decides the same point and sustains the position of the superintendent in the present case. tendent in the present case.

NEXT YEAR IN KANSAS CITY. Episcopal Council for Western Diecese of Missouri Elects Officers

and Adjourns. SEDALIA, MO., May 18.-(Special.) At of the Episcopal church of the diocese of Western Missouri, it adjourned to meet in Grace church, Kansas City, in May 1839. The following officers were elected for the year: Bishop Atwill, Kansas City, City, secretary; E. A. Blakemore, Sedalia, City, secretary; E. A. Biakemore, Sedalia, assistant secretary; Rev. Mr. John K. Dunn, register; Rev. Mr. William Pratt, Kansas City, chancellor; William B. Clarke, Kansas City, treasurer. Delegates to the general council of the church at Washing. general council of the church at Washington, D. C., next October: Clerical—Rev. Mr. J. S. Hopkins, St. Joseph; Rev. Mr. Cameron Mann, Talbot, and Rev. Mr. J. Stewart Smith, Kansas City. Lay—B. W. Zimmerman, Sedalia; H. D. Ashley, Kansas City; George H. McCann, Springfield, and J. D. Richardson, Jr., St. Joseph, Supplementary delegates: Clerical—G. F. Patterson, Sedalia; R. Ellerby, Lexington; J. Moran, Springfield; H. A. Duboc, Trenton, Lay—Wallace Pratt, Gardiner Lathrop and R. B. Middlebrook, Kansas City, and Reuben Barney, Chillicothe.

SEDALIA RAILWAY SOLD.

Property of the Late Judge Metaker Sold to a New York Syndicate for \$350,000.

SEDALIA, May 18.—(Special.) The Se-dalia Electric Railway and Light Company to-day disposed of its entire plant to an Eastern syndicate for \$350,000, and F. W. Child, of New York, has been appointed general manager, with headquarters here. The electric rallway owns fifteen miles of The electric railway owns fifteen miles of track, one park of forty acres and another of 120 acres, while the lighting plant operates 160 arc and 2,000 incandescent lights. Extensive improvements are to be made at once. The property was formerly owned by Judge D. C. Metsker, of Topeka, Kas., who died a few weeks ago, and the sale was made by his son-in-law, United States Marshal W. E. Sterne, of Topeka.

CHIEF HARRIGAN RESIGNS.

Terminates a Service of Forty Years on the St. Louis Police Force.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.-After forty years of service on the St. Louis police department, the last ten being at its head. Chief Laurence Harrigan to-day resigned his po-sition because of ill-health. The police name has not yet been made public.

General William Wirt Lowe Dead. OMAHA, NEB., May 18.—General William Wirt Lowe died here to-day of paralysis of the heart, aged 65 years. He graduated from West Point, in 1855, and served on the frontier previous to the war and with distinction during that struggle. He re-tired from the army in 1878, and settled in

Big Contract for a St. Louis Firm. ST. LOUIS, May 18.—The Homan Construction Company, of this city, has secured the contract to put in an \$3,000,000 sewerage system for the City of Mexico. To finish the immense amount of work to be done, the services of 1,000 laborers for four years will be required.

DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT BY SAMPSON'S FLEET.

WAS A SORE DISAPPOINTMENT

AMERICANS EXPECTED TO ENGAGE THE SPANISH FLEET.

Had Been Informed That the Cape Verde Squadron Was in the Harbor-Spanish Aim Was Ludicrously Wild-Two Americans Killed.

KEY WEST, FLA., May 18 -(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.) The Dauntless, dispatch boat of the Associated Press, arrived here this morning and brought the first detailed account of the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico by a portion of the fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Sampson, on May 12 last.

The American warships sustained only trivial injury, and lost but one man killed. After the engagement the north end of Moro castle was in ruins, the Cabras island fort was silenced and the San Carlos battery was damaged. No shots were aimed at the city, and it is not known whether any damage was done there. Spaniards at St. Thomas claim that a schoolhouse was struck, and that the master and his pupils were killed, but this is not thought likely, as the bombardment took place in the morning, and the school children probably were not in the building at the time.

The plans of the fortifications furnished to the fleet were very misleading. It was known that the Spanish forts had recently been strengthened with new guns; but other facts developed which showed miscalculations by those who drew the plans. Refugees in St. Thomas told the correspondents who touched there after the engagement that the Spaniards thought the forts at San Juan were stronger than those of Havana.

The United States fleet left Key West on May 3 to "intercept and destroy" the Spanish fleet which had left the Cape Verde islands. This was the only information the United States navy department and Admiral Sampson had on the subject.

Our warships proceeded slowly eastward, and on May 8 were off Cape Haytlen, Republic of Hayti. Attempts were made there to obtain information regarding the whereabouts of the Spaniards, but no definite knowledge was obtained. Early in the morning of May 12. Rear Admiral Sampson's ships approached San Juan, the American consul at Cape Haytien having informed the admiral that he had heard a report that thirteen Spanish ships had been seen heading for Porto Rico.

The city of San Juan is situated in a long narrow pocket. A tongue of high land separates it from the ocean. The entrance of the harbor is easily defended, and the same can be said of the headlands of lofty Cabras island, which lies in the throat of the passage. These headlands have been fortithe board of thirteen directors to elect an- fied by the Spaniards, but they did not ships. The town of San Juan is on one side of the bay, and in the rear of the town rise high hills. To reach the city ships must pass the Moro castle fortifications and the battery of San Carlos, situated on a promontory at the east entrance of the harbor. Besides, they must pass the Canuelo battery, on Cabras island.

The attack on the forts was so planned that our warships could be in a position to meet the Spanish vessels should they emerge from the harbor. The following is the official plan of action issued to the American fleet:

"The squadron will pass near Salinas point, and then steer about east, to pass tust outside the reefs off Cabras island. The column is to be formed as follows: The Iowa, flagship; Indiana, New York, Amphitrite and Terror. The Detroit is to go ahead of the Iowa, distant 1,000 yards; the Wampatuck to keep on the Iowa's starboard bow, distant 500 yards; the Detroit and Wampatuck to sound constantly after land is close, and to immediately signal if ten fathoms or less is obtained, showing at night a red light over the stern and at daytime a red flag aft.

"The Montgomery is to remain in the rear of the column, stopping outside of the fire from Moro and on the lookout for torpedo boats and destroyers. If Fort Canuelo fires, she is to be silenced. The Porter will take station under cover of the Iowa on the port side; the Niagara to remain westward off Salinas point.

"While approaching, a sharp lookout is to be kept on the coast between Salinas point and Cabras island for torpedo boat destroyers. When near Cabras island, onehalf mile to one mile, the Detroit will rapidly cross the mouth of the harbor and be close under Moro to the westward, screened from the fire of Moro's western battery. If the old guns on the north side of Moro fire, she is to silence them. These two cruisers are to keep on the lookout especially for Spanish tofpedo boat destroyers coming out of the harbor.

"The Porter, when the action begins, will cross the harbor mouth behind the Iowa and close under the cliff, to the eastward of the Detroit, and torpedo any Spanish cruiser trying to get out of the harbor, but she is not to attack destroyers.

"The Wampatuck will tow one of her boats, with its mast shipped, flying a red flag, and having a boat's anchor on board the tug so arranged that she can stop the boat and anchor at the same time. She is to anchor the boat in about ten fathoms. with Fort Canuelo and the western end of Cabras Island in range.

"There will be two objects for attack, the batteries on the Moro castle and the menare lying in port, fire is to be opened upor will be followed in this regard. If it should become evident that neutral men-of-war are in the line of a fire a flag of truce will readiness for this service.

the hospitals on Cabras island. If it becomes necessary to ellence the Moro bat-teries, a portion of the fire will be directed with this object. But the principle object

The Supreme Effort of Our Lives.

Gentlemen of Kansas City: Here we are near the first of June, with April's unsettled weather and showers still with us. On our tables the grandest aggregation of fine Spring Clothing that ever crossed the Mississippi waters. Depression in trade wherever you turn. The war scare and rain combined to destroy business. It's enough to discourage any common mortal. But The Hub never loses courage, and doesn't propose to sit down and see the season wane away without an effort to sell what it has brought here to sell. We'll force it on the people, if we can sell it in no other way. We're in for a great business the next three days, and we feel it in our bones we're going to have it. We've knifed and slashed values throughout the house, till there's no semblance of original prices left. Come and see how The Hub does things once it starts out to do them.

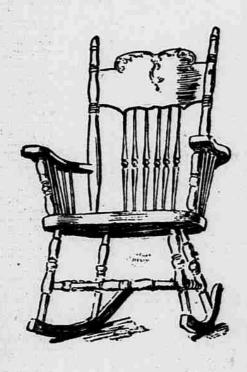
A Fine Mahogany Rocking Chair FREE. To-Day, Friday and

Saturday. In order to give us the biggest business we ever did in our lives, we propose to surrender unconditionally every vestige of profit for the next three days. To any one who will come down here into the Whole-

sale District, but a few steps away from the Stylish Expensive Retail center, to-day, the day after and the day after that (Thursday, Friday and Saturday), we'll give an Elegant Mahogany or Oak Rocker free. Do you hear this?

FREE, ABSOLUTELY FREE.

For, though the condition is, that \$5 worth of merchandise or over must be bought to secure this free gift, we give an ironclad guarantee along with every purchase that we save you from 25 to 40 per cent on uptown prices. Have you ever heard of an offer like this before? All we want is to have you come down here and examine our goods and prices.



There's not a single article in our Grand Establishment that has escaped the ruthless carnage.

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, Fine Furnishings for young and old, everything has been subjected to the pruning knife.

We guarantee a saving of from 25 to 40 per cent on uptown prices. We can safely do this, because our expenses aren't half of what they would be were we located in the Swell Retail District uptown.

We have given away 2,000 of these chairs last year, and just as many families who have enjoyed the comfort and pleasure of possessing one know that they are not those "catch Rockers" advertised in newspapers by furniture houses. It's a solid, substantially constructed Rocking Chair -guaranteed to give good service, and is as good as any \$5.00 chair you can buy in town.

None of these Chairs will be given on Hub's Credit Certificates.



A Fine Mahogany or Oak Rocker Free With Every \$5 Purchase or over, To-Day, Friday and Saturday.

stop' will be made at the proper time.
"The Indiana, New York and the monitors will follow the motions of the flagship and havior, for they fired rapidly and withou remain in column.

course after Fort Canuelo is brought into range with the west end of eastward and the Detroit to the westward, with their batteries ready and the

the guns. They will show no lights.
"The other ships, in succession, will sweep the entrance of the harbor and the channel leading in to the anchorage with searchlights to keep the torpedo boat destrovers from coming out.

scape from the port, fire is to be concentrated on the leading ship. Should the attempt be made at night, the searchlights in use are to be turned on her bridge and conning tower and are to be held there." The fleet assembled off San Juan abou o'clock on Thursday last and prepared

for battle, stripping the decks and getting the guns, ammunition and appliances for handling the wounded ready.

Rear Admiral Sampson had transferred his flag to the Iowa and the attack on forts began at 5:15, and lasted three hours. Although it was known at San Juan that

the American fleet was near, the Spanlards apparently kept no outlook. The soldiers in the forts and the people in the town were fast asleep when our warships approached. It was not yet broad daylight, and the coast of the island was velled in an unusual haze. A range of broken hills came almost down to the ocean and, further inland, making a sharp line against the sky, rose a tall range of

blue. A ten-knot easterly breeze was blow-

ing, and a long, heavy swell gave a graceful motion to the sea.

The plans of the admiral were thoroughly carried out. The fleet steamed majestically into the harbor and in due course of time opened a tremendous fire on the fortifications. Three times the warships made the circuit outlined in the official plan. The forts withstood the first round, but the Montgomery, from her station near glasses the officers of the Montgomery could see the occupants of the fort jumping over the walls and running away. The Detroit, which went nearest to Moro, had

cut deep furrows in the face of the fortifications. deadly missiles with great accuracy upon Moro's northern wails. The rest of the on San Carlos, according to position.

to train her guns at a high angle. Her

shots, directed at the north side of Moro.

On the second round, the Spanish gun-ners were thoroughly awakened and stood but aimless fire. From their fire, the foundation and high elevation, they had a plendid opportunity to cripple our fleet, San Juan during the bombardme but the Spanish gunners seemed to fire reemptying their magazines.

From the Associated Press dispatch beat we could see the American shells fall among the forts and among the troops of causing fires to break out. It was hoped the Spanish fleet would emerge from the the Spanish nect would emerge from the harbor as soon as the firing began, and a feeling of deep disappointment spread through the fleet when the scouts reported

helm and pass as at first. Should this plan in tackling the towering fort, was making ciated Press.) Over thirty Porto Kican ships in front of the entrance, the signal ror moved in as if she intended to ram money, arrived here last night on board

taking any aim, for the Terror was not From the dispatch boat every shot fired Cabras island will be east by south.

Cabras island will be east by south.

Should nightfall come with the port in and smoke of the batteries were followed by great splashing hundreds of feet from the enemy's hands and the ships inside, the Terror. The shells of the Spaniards the Terror. The shells of the Spaniards

dently became much excited at her be-

The siege was intensely interesting: but it was not so exciting as had been ex-pected. The Spanish alm was so astound-

felt for our ships.

In fact, when the Spanish forts fired volleys, which hid them in smoke, followed a "In case the enemy should attempt to few seconds later by the geyser-like spouting and splashing not dangerously near the Terror, derisive cheers went up from the colored crew of the dispatch in her bow. The officers and reporters on through marine glasses from the top of the affected the aim of the gunners of the Terror, for some of her shells struck the sea in front of the forts. Finally, the Terror seemingly grew tired and slowly withdrew, firing as she steamed away. Then the Spaniards became almost frantic with exitement, and blazed away at the monitor until she was long out of range.

> patch boat went among the fleet to inspect cleaning the decks and polishing the guns caught fire, an exhaust pipe was dented, the bridge railing was shattered and three men were slightly wounded. All this was done by a lonely shell which struck the

> One shell which exploded on the New York killed a man, wounded four others, shattered two searchlights, splintered a broke a small davitt arm. Pieces of this there were not enough pieces to go around.

When the dispatch boat of the Associated Press left the vicinity of San Juan for the scribing the engagement, the fleet was preman killed on board the New York, a gunner's mate on board the monitor Ampl trite died from the effects of the heat. Of the New York's four wounded men, only two were seriously enough injured to call for their transfer to the hospital ship Solace, which subsequently joined the fleet. The New York fired 250 shots, it is said. luring the bombardment.

The cable operator at San Juan cabled to the operator at St. Thomas early on the morning of the 12th, announcing that a in progress, adding that he was going to ble that most of the inhabitants of the place followed his example and fled from the city soon after they were awakened by the Iowa's first broads The only war vessel of a foreign power at

oulliy. She had her rigging cut by pieces of shell. After the bombardment the Frenchman left for the island of St. Thomas, where her commander told Captain Converse, of the Montgomery, that the American operations were entirely justifia-ble. It is understood, however, that the French officers, in conversation with other people, criticised the wisdom of the bom-bardment.

the French steamer Rodriguez. It is reported that the governor general of Porto

wounded as a result of the bombardment of the forts at San Juan by a portion of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet on May 12. He adds that two guns were dismounted at Moro castle which otherwise was little damaged. He also says the other forts shot, it is alleged, penetrated the ralace and the corner of a powder house was carried away. No school children were killed. The Spanish transport Alfonso XIII. and

Rico has issued a proclamation saying

he Spanish steamer Manuela were damaged by the American fire. The Spaniards. ing this assertion upon the fact that the American warships departed under fire. But, the refugees say, the city of San Juan is still terrorized, its inhabitants being in hourly fear of the reappearance of the American fleet and a repetition of the bombardment. Therefore, people are camp-

ing in the country out of range of the merican guns. The Spaniards claim that Freeman Halstead, the newspaper correspondent who was sentenced to nine years' imprison for photographing the fortification of San the town jail, but the refugees say he was

probably shot by the Spanlards. Many funerals have occurred recently at Smart styles in rings of diamonds with rubles, sapphires, emeralds and pearls are to be seen at Jaccard's, 1034 Main street.

MORE TROUBLE FOR LEEDY. The Governor Has a Big Fight on His Hands in Cloud County.

TOPEKA, KAS., May 18 .- (Special.) Governor Leedy has a big fight on his hands in Cloud county and present indications point to the election of an anti-Leedy delegation to the Populist state convention. Those leading the opposition there have organized thoroughly and systematized the executive committee to conduct the cam-

ticular and it is being scattered broadcast. It says:

"Governor Leedy is attempting to overshadow our party with his personality; in short, be its political boss. He is building a Leedy party on the ruins of the People's party, and for this he is using Democrats, silver Republicans, boodle Populists and hoodwinked People's party men and women, as he thinks will best suit his selfish purposes. He seems to regard the Democratic leaders, Cleveland's ex-postmasters or played out Republicans, as the proper ones to consult, and appoint to execute your will; or, if he takes a Pop he has generally been unfortunate. Look at our county; a boodle Pop or Democrat has the pull, and it is so in other counties. The Democrats brag that they have a spy in every state department, and that they know before time of every important move. That is the logical effect of fusion for offices. Is it not remarkable that the railroads should dictate the Omaha commission? Shall Governor Leedy be allowed to say to Bush, Stryker and Madden, step down and let Democrats have your places? Why does he desire to get rid of Bush? Is it because Stryker and Madden, step down and let Democrats have your places? Why does he desire to get rid of Bush? Is it because Bush refused to go on the junket that pretended to assess the railroads? Why are all the most important offices given to Democrats or silver Republicans? It is said, we can elect Leedy for governor with Democratic indorsement, but no one else. Will Democratic indorsement save Leedy? We opine not."

He Was Known All Over the West Through the Ottawa Chau-

OTTAWA, KAS., May 18 .- (Special.) Sanord Topping, known all over Kansas as the secretary of the Ottawa Chautauqua assembly, died early this morning at his home here. He had been ill only a few pneumonia. Mr. Topping had been one of the promoters of the Chautauqua assembly and it was largely through his efforts that it has attained is present popularity and success. He had been its secretary since 1893 and was its treasurer for several years previous and one of the original board of managers. He was also the editor and manager of the Assembly Herald. Mr. Topping was elected president of the Misers' Association at the last regular annual session in Kansas City. While the death of Mr. Topping is a blow to the assembly, the



SANFORD J. TOPPING.

nanagement will go into the hands of paign. This committee has prepared an address to the people of the state in general will carry on the unfinished business. Mrs. and the Populists of Cloud county in particular and it is being scattered broadcast. of Mr. Topping and was at the bedside of lit says:

her father when he died. The funeral will

German Lloyd Steamship Company, a mes-sage was received by them from Genos saying that the "riots (which have been recently prevailing) had been entirely sup-pressed everywhere."

It was added that "the whole of Italy is now quiet and that no further disturb-ances are expected."

Driven Of by Cattlemen.

teries, a portion of the fire will be directed with this object. But the principle object is to destroy the ships.

"After passing the mouth of the harbor, the Iowa will turn a little to starboard, toward the town, and will turn out with a starboard helm and again pass to port and after passing Cabras island to the west-ward, she will turn again with a starboard stand position, the squatty little monitor, the squatty little monitor, and will turn again with a starboard stand position, the squatty little monitor, the course of the squatty little monitor, and will turn again with a starboard stand position, the squatty little monitor, and will turn again with a starboard stand position, the squatty little monitor, and will turn again with a starboard stand position, the squatty little monitor, and will turn again with a starboard stand position, the squatty little monitor, and will stand position of the fire will be directed through the secouts reported through the secouts reported through the secouts reported through the fleet when the scouts reported that the harbor was clear.

At the end of the third round, the monitor of the squatty stand position and the scouts reported that the harbor was clear.

At the end of the third round, the monitor of the squatty stand position and the scouts reported that the harbor was clear.

At the end of the third round, the monitor of the squatty stand position in the squatty stand position of the squatty little monitor, and will see that the harbor was clear.

SPANISH STORY OF THEIR LOSS

Whelesale Grocery Sold.

ST. JOSEPH. MO., May i8.—(Special.)

Marchaelt.

Spanish the squatty stand position of the squatty stand positio